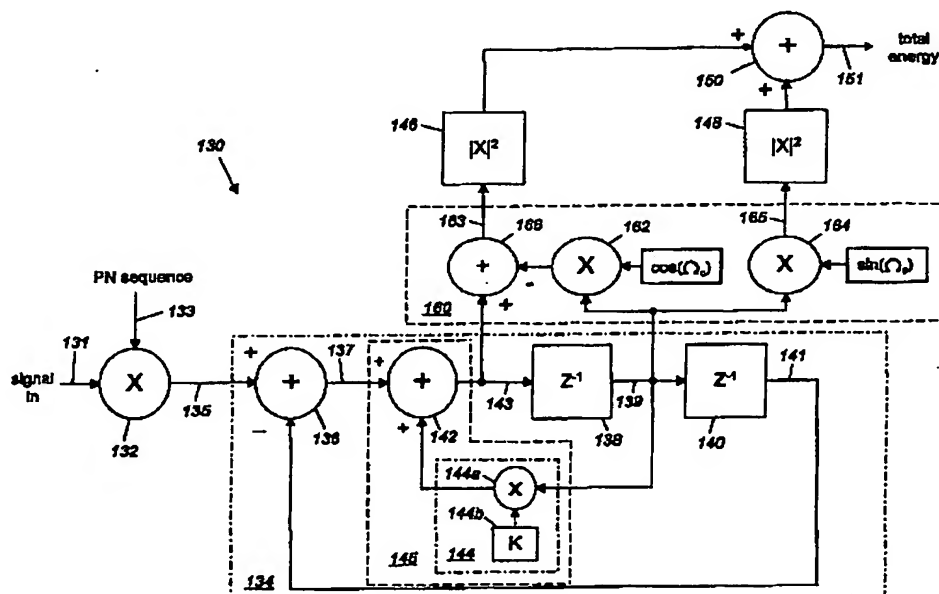




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(54) Title: PROCESSING A SPREAD SPECTRUM SIGNAL IN A FREQUENCY ADJUSTABLE SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A spread spectrum signal sampled (131) at a selected sampling rate is despread (132) and accumulated (136) in an accumulation element (134) at a center frequency lower than the sampling rate and higher than zero. A frequency adjustment element (145) may be used to adjust the accumulation element (134) to have a resonant frequency approximately equal to the center frequency.

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PROCESSING A SPREAD SPECTRUM SIGNAL
IN A FREQUENCY ADJUSTABLE SYSTEM

5 Related Applications

This application is related to the following co-pending applications, all filed on the same day and naming the same inventors as this application: "Bandpass Correlation of a Spread Spectrum Signal"; "Bandpass Processing of a Spread Spectrum Signal"; "Acquiring a Spread Spectrum Signal"; and
10 "Receiving a Spread Spectrum Signal".

Background of the Invention

The invention relates to processing a spread spectrum signal.

15 In wireless systems, information typically is transmitted by modulating the information onto carrier waves having frequencies that lie within preassigned frequency bands. Radio frequency (RF) receivers demodulate the carrier waves to recover the transmitted information.

20 Spread spectrum communication systems spread transmitted signals over bandwidths much larger than those actually required to transmit the information. Spreading a signal over a wide spectrum has several advantages, including reducing the effects of narrow band noise on the signal and,
25 in many situations, providing increased protection against interception by unwanted third parties. In a direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) system, the bandwidth of a transmitted signal is increased by modulating the signal onto a known pseudo-noise (PN) signal before modulating onto the carrier
30 wave. The PN signal typically is a digital signal having an approximately equal number of high and low bits (or "chips"), which maximizes the spectrum over which the signal is spread. A typical implementation of a DSSS receiver recovers the transmitted information by demodulating the carrier wave and
35 then multiplying the resulting signal with a local replica of the PN signal to eliminate the PN signal. The DSSS technique

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offers heightened security because the receiver must know the PN sequence used in the transmission to recover the transmitted information efficiently. Other spread spectrum techniques include frequency hopped spread spectrum (FHSS).

5

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, the invention features processing a spread spectrum signal sampled at a selected sampling rate. The sampled signal is received, despread, and accumulated at a center frequency lower than the sampling rate and higher than
10 zero. A frequency adjustment element is used to adjust the resonant frequency during accumulation to equal approximately the center frequency.

Embodiments of the invention may include one or more of the following features. The frequency adjustment element
15 may be configured to introduce a quadrature error. The apparatus may include an error correction element configured to correct this quadrature error after the resonant frequency has been adjusted.

Advantages of the invention may include one or more of
20 the following. A spread spectrum signal may be processed at some center frequency, with downconversion to DC occurring only after the signal is processed. A device used to process the spread spectrum signal may be tuned as it processes the signal to resonate at the center frequency. As a result, the
25 device may be used in widely varying applications and will more accurately and efficiently process the spread spectrum signal.

Other advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and from the claims.

30

Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the general description above and the detailed description below, serve to
35 explain the principles and advantages of the invention.

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FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of a wireless local area network (LAN).

FIGURE 2 is a block diagram of a transceiver for use in a wireless Network such as that shown in FIGURE 1.

5 FIGURE 3 is waveform illustrating one period of a 63-chip PN sequence.

FIGURE 4 is chart showing the code phases of a possible 16-CCSK alphabet generated from a 63-chip PN sequence.

10 FIGURE 5 is a diagram showing the components of an information packet transmitted in a spread spectrum communication system using CCSK modulation.

FIGURE 6 is a block diagram of a receiver for use in a spread spectrum communication system.

15 FIGURES 7A and 7B are flow diagrams of the operation of the receiver of FIGURE 6 during search, acquisition, and demodulation of spread spectrum signals.

FIGURES 8A and 8B are block diagrams of implementation efficient correlators for use in recovering data from spread spectrum signals.

20 FIGURE 9 is a schematic diagram of a sign inverter for use in the correlator of FIGURE 8 in recovering data modulated onto direct sequence spread spectrum signals using cyclic code shift keying (CCSK) modulation.

25 Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring to FIGURE 1, spread spectrum technology is particularly suited for use in a wireless network 30 in which many devices (e.g., radios) transmit different streams of information within a relatively small geographic area. The wireless network 30 may be used in remote monitoring applications, e.g., by large utility companies to monitor resource consumption remotely. A network 30 used in such a manner typically consists of a large number of endpoint devices 32, such as devices that record resource consumption at utility meters (e.g., electricity meters) located at business and residential structures throughout a metropolitan

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area. The endpoint devices 32 gather information and, using internal wireless radio transceivers (not shown in the figure), periodically transmit the information as digital data packets through a hierarchical network to a system controller

5 34. System controller 34 typically includes a network server computer (not shown in the figure) that may distribute the information to clients 36 on a computer network 38. In larger metropolitan areas, endpoint devices 32 in the wireless network 30 may be organized into "cells" 40, which may be

10 divided into "microcells" 42. Typically, microcells 42 cover relatively small geographic areas of similar size or containing a similar number of endpoint devices 32. Each cell 40 is governed by a cell master 44, which oversees operation of the endpoint devices 32 within the cell 40 and relays

15 information between the system controller 34 and the endpoint devices 32 in the cell 40. Likewise, each microcell 42 is governed by a microcell controller 46, which supervises the operation of all endpoint devices 32 in the microcell 42 and which relays information between the corresponding cell master

20 44 and the endpoint devices 32 in the microcell 42.

The wireless network 30 should include as few microcell controllers 46 as possible since each controller 46 adds to the total cost of installing and administering the network 30. The number of microcell controllers 46 required in

25 a given geographical area depends upon the minimum signal strength ("sensitivity") at which each controller 46 can recover information contained in transmissions from the endpoint devices 32 in the corresponding microcell 42. The cost of the wireless network 30 may be reduced and its dynamic

30 capabilities may be expanded if the wireless radios used in the communicating devices (e.g., system controller 34, cell masters 44, microcell controllers 46, and endpoint devices 32) in the network 30 were to include more efficient components than those currently available.

35 The invention is suited for use in a wireless network such as that shown in FIGURE 1 and in direct sequence spread

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spectrum (DSSS) systems in which cyclic code shift keying (CCSK) is used to modulate digital data onto digital pseudo-noise (PN) spreading sequences. CCSK is a modulation technique in which circular phase shifts of a PN sequence are used to
5 represent the possible constellation (or data) symbols. For example, a 63-chip PN sequence could support up to 63 different data symbols, each of which would be 63-chips in length. An M-CCSK constellation (or alphabet) is a group of M CCSK data symbols, each representing a unique combination of
10 binary data bits, where M is an integer greater than one. Spread spectrum communication systems using CCSK and related data modulation techniques are described in U.S. Patent 4,707,839, issued to Andren et al., on November, 17, 1987, and U.S. Patent 4,730,340, issued to Frazier, Jr., et. al, on
15 March 8, 1988, both of which are incorporated herein by reference. The invention will be described in the context of a DSSS system using CCSK data modulation, but the invention is not limited to use in such a system.

Referring also to FIGURE 2, each radio in the system
20 controller 34, cell masters 44, microcell controllers 46, and endpoint devices 32 of the DSSS wireless network 30 of FIGURE 1 includes a transmitter 50 and a receiver 52 equipped to send and receive, respectively, spread spectrum signals carrying information encoded onto a PN sequence with CCSK modulation.
25 In the transmitter 50, data to be transmitted is generated by a computing device, such as a microprocessor 54. A digital hardware block 56 receives the data, along with instructions for processing it, from the processor 54 and modulates the data onto a predetermined PN sequence to form a spread
30 spectrum signal. An RF hardware block 58 then modulates the spread spectrum signal onto an RF carrier wave (e.g., a wave in the ISM band ranging from 902 MHZ to 928 MHZ), the frequency of which is determined by frequency synthesizer 60, and transmits the combined signal over a wireless transmission
35 channel 62. The transmitter 50 also may include a spectral enrichment block 64, which further improves the transmitter's

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spreading qualities by modulating an additional PN sequence over the CCSK modulated primary PN sequence, as discussed below.

The transmitted RF signal is received by the receiver 52 and may be down converted to an intermediate frequency (IF) by an RF hardware block 66 controlled by a local oscillator (LO) 68. The intermediate frequency is selected according to the following equation:

$$IF = F_s \cdot (N \pm \frac{1}{2}),$$

10 where F_s is the sampling rate of an A/D converter (discussed below) and N is an integer. A digital hardware block 70 in the receiver 52 samples the IF signal and converts the samples to digital representation. The digital hardware block 70 then demodulates the spread spectrum signal to recover the encoded
15 digital data. A processor 72 in the receiver controls the operation of the digital hardware block 70 and uses the recovered data as specified by firmware and software associated with the processor 72. Within each device in the wireless network 30, a single processor may be used to control
20 both the transmitter 50 and the receiver 52.

The primary PN sequence (or "code") used to create the spread spectrum signal consists of a predetermined number of repeating binary code bits (or "chips"), approximately half of which have a binary value of "1" and the rest of which have a
25 binary value of "-1". Evenly distributing the number of high and low chips in this manner maximizes the spreading quality of the PN code. During a single code period of the PN sequence, the chips in the sequence are generated one time in succession. The transmitter's digital hardware block 56
30 modulates digital data from the processor 54 onto the primary PN code by adjusting the starting point of the PN sequence at the beginning of each code period, as discussed below. By adjusting the starting point of the PN code, the digital hardware block 56 creates "code phase shifts" in the code,
35 each of which represents a different data "symbol" identifying a unique combination of data from the processor. The maximum

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number of data bits identified by each data symbol depends on the length of the PN code and the size of the code phase shifts separating the data symbols. Since data symbols typically should be separated by phase shifts of at least two
5 chips to allow adequate reception, a PN code comprising 2^M chips may support an alphabet of 2^{M-1} symbols encoding M-1 bits of digital data. For example, a 64-chip PN code ($M = 6$) may support up to 32 (2^5) symbols that encode up to 5 bits of binary data. In this manner, CCSK modulation allows for the
10 transmission of several bits of digital data for each period of the spreading sequence, which reduces the duration of transmitted packets and which, in turn, improves the efficiency of devices in the wireless network.

Referring to FIGURE 3, a suitable PN code may be
15 generated with standard electronic components. One such code is the 63-chip code 75 of FIGURE 3, which represents one of the maximal length sequences that may be generated using a standard 6-bit feedback shift register. The 63-chip sequence 75 ideally is generated at a code frequency of approximately
20 19.2 KHz, so each code period of the sequence has a total duration of approximately 52 μ sec. Therefore, each chip has a duration of approximately 825 nsec, and the chip rate is approximately 1.2 Mchip/sec. Multiplying the RF carrier wave by this spreading sequence converts the carrier spectrum from
25 an impulse at the carrier frequency in the ISM band to a $\sin(x)/x$ (sinc function) shape, where the first nulls of the sinc function are offset by approximately ± 1.2 MHz from the carrier frequency. The fine structure of the spread spectrum carrier includes spectral lines at a spacing approximately
30 19.2 kHz.

Referring also to FIGURE 4, four bits of digital data may be modulated onto the 63-chip PN code 75 for each code period. Since four digital bits may take on sixteen different values, the four bits are represented by sixteen different
35 code phases of the PN code, each formed by starting the PN code at a corresponding one of the sixty-three chips ("16-

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CCSK" modulation). While any allocation of code phases at least two chips apart may be used to generate a sixteen symbol alphabet, one simple alphabet includes a first symbol ("symbol 0") that begins with the first chip ("chip 0") of the PN code 5 75 and fifteen other symbols ("symbol 1" through "symbol 15") that each begin exactly two chips behind the preceding symbol. Since one symbol is transmitted for every period of the PN code, the data symbol rate equals the code frequency (19.2 kHz), and the digital data transmission rate is four times the 10 code frequency (76.8 kbits/sec).

To recover 16-CCSK modulated data, a receiver must determine which of the sixteen PN code phases was used in the spreading process. The receiver 52 of FIGURE 2 accomplishes this by correlating, in parallel, the received signal against 15 sixteen locally generated copies of the PN sequence, where each copy has a code phase shift corresponding to one of the sixteen symbol values. At the end of each symbol period, the receiver determines the symbol value by determining which copy of the PN sequence produced a correlation peak. The symbol 20 phases should be separated by at least two chips to minimize errors by avoiding correlation overlap. The data recovery process, including signal correlation, is described in more detail below.

As mentioned above, each transmitter may include a 25 spectral enrichment block that further improves the spreading qualities of the transmitter. Spectral enrichment superimposes a relatively slow, repeating binary sequence, also having logic levels of ± 1 , on top of the primary PN sequence. The enrichment sequence may be, e.g., a 15-chip sequence that has 30 a chip rate equal to one-half of the symbol rate (e.g., approximately 9600 kHz). Therefore, each chip in the enrichment sequence covers two periods of the primary PN sequence, and the sequence changes values only at symbol boundaries. Modulating the spectral enrichment signal over the 35 modulated PN sequence can allow the transmitter to operate at higher power levels without violating FCC power regulations.

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Spectral enrichment is described in more detail in U.S. patent application 08/473,091, entitled "Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum System," filed by Forrest F. Fulton on June 6, 1995.

Referring now to FIGURE 5, each packet 80 transmitted
5 between the system controller 34 and one of the endpoint
devices 32 in the wireless network 30 of FIGURE 1 should have
a known structure to ensure that it will be recognized and
properly decoded by the intended recipient device. Therefore,
each packet 80 will include a preamble 82 consisting of
10 multiple repetitions of the primary PN sequence. The preamble
82 allows the receiver to recognize that a packet has been
sent and to synchronize to the phase of the PN sequence used
in generating the packet (i.e., the "transmission phase").
Increasing the length of the preamble increases the chances of
15 accurately detecting each packet, but also increases the total
duration of each packet and therefore decreases the overall
efficiency of the network. Once detected, the incoming PN
transmission phase serves as a reference phase for all
subsequent data demodulation, as described in more detail
20 below.

Following the preamble 82 is a 2-CCSK synchronization
("sync") word 84, which consists of multiple known symbols
(each carrying one bit of binary data) that indicate to the
receiver that data delivery is about to begin. The sync word
25 84 also allows the receiver to discard most erroneous packets
not otherwise detected. Encoding the sync word 84 as 2-CCSK
provides a slight gain in sensitivity over the 16-CCSK
modulation used to encode the digital data that follows. The
sync word 84 may consist of a Barker code encoded using the
30 first two code phases ("symbol 0" and "symbol 1") of the
sixteen symbol alphabet described above.

Following the sync word 84 is a header 86 of known
length that contains an address field indicating the address
of the source of the packet. The address field also may
35 indicate the address of the intended recipient of the packet.
The header 86 also includes a length field indicating the

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length of the data payload to follow. The header 66 also may contain control bits.

Following the header is the data payload portion 88 of the packet 80, which may include up to 255 symbols of 16-CCSK modulated data per byte in the length field of the header. Following the data payload portion 88 is FEC parity information 90 for use in detecting and correcting packet corruption.

Referring now to FIGURE 6, the receiver 52 includes an antenna 100 coupled to a standard RF tuner 102, which down converts the received signal from the RF carrier to the IF carrier and adjusts the power level of the signal, if necessary, to ensure that it falls within a range suitable for analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion. The down converted analog signal then is provided to an A/D converter 104, which samples the signal at a sampling rate (F_s) eight times the chip rate of the PN spreading sequence. In other words, for a 63-bit PN sequence having a chip rate of 1.2 MHz, the A/D converter 104 samples the incoming signal at a rate of approximately 9.6 MHz, or eight samples per chip (8x over sampling). The A/D converter 104 performs a "fixed conversion" which allows the A/D converter 104 to output the sampled spread spectrum signal at a second intermediate carrier frequency lower than the sampling rate. Ideally, the second IF carrier frequency equals approximately one-quarter the sampling frequency ($F_s/4$). Converting the incoming digital signal to $F_s/4$ provides several advantages, such as 1) allowing the use of an AC-coupled filter 115 (or "DC block") to eliminate DC offset introduced by the RF tuner 102, the A/D converter 104, and the AGC circuit 106; 2) allowing the use of implementation efficient bandpass correlators, as described below; and 3) allowing extraction of the in-phase and quadrature components through a de-interleaving process. The digital tuner 110 may down convert the digital signal to any other fractional frequency of the sampling frequency, provided that the upper end of the digital signal's bandwidth remains below $F_s/2$ and the lower end

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of the bandwidth remains high enough to allow the AC-coupled filter 115 to remove unwanted DC offset. The A/D converter 104 provides its digital output to an automatic gain control (AGC) circuit 106, which keeps the amplitude of the digital signal within an appropriate range, and to a power estimation block 108, which calculates the total energy of the digital signal. The output of the power estimation block 108 is used by the receiver 52 to evaluate whether a packet has been received, as discussed below, and to provide information to an AGC algorithm performed by the processor.

The digital signal, centered at $F_s/4$, is provided to a bank of eighty-four primary correlators 114, some of which are used in each of the three stages (or "modes") of the receiver's operation: search/qualification, acquisition, and demodulation. Each of the primary correlators 114 compares the incoming digital signal against a particular code phase of the PN sequence, a copy of which is provided to the primary correlator 114 by a PN sequence generator 116. As described in more detail below, the primary correlator 114 correlates the incoming signal with the copy by multiplying the two signals to form a product signal. If the code phases are aligned, the product signal is a DC signal having a value of "1". Each primary correlator 114 integrates its product signal over the symbol period to form a correlation output, which generally will have a high magnitude relative to noise if the signals are aligned and a low magnitude relative to noise otherwise. An implementation efficient bandpass correlator structure is described in detail below.

The digital signal, centered at $F_s/4$, also is provided to four auxiliary correlators 118, which are used to verify potential signal detections ("trips") produced during the search/qualification mode, and to fine-tune the receiver to the frequency of the incoming signal during the acquisition mode. Each of the auxiliary correlators 118 should be able to receive a copy of the PN sequence at any one of the possible code phases and should be individually tunable over the

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desired frequency range discussed below. The auxiliary correlators 118 may use the implementation efficient bandpass correlator structure described below.

A post-correlator processing block 120 continuously
5 monitors the outputs of the primary correlators 114 and identifies correlation peaks, each of which indicates that the code phase of the PN sequence in one of the primary correlators 114 may have matched the incoming signal during a symbol period. During the search/qualification mode, the
10 processing block 120 produces a trip signal indicating when a correlation output may indicate a signal trip. The processing block 120 also includes a series of comparators which, during the demodulation mode, rank the correlation outputs during each symbol period according to magnitude. This information is
15 used by the processor to demodulate the incoming data.

A correlator control logic block 122 controls operation of the correlators during the three modes of operation. The control logic block 122 includes a state machine that steps through the three operation modes and
20 digital circuitry that supplies control signals to each of the correlators 114 and 118, according to instructions from the processor (not shown in FIGURE 6). A processor interface 124 allows the post-correlator processing block 120 and the control logic block 122 to provide information to the
25 processor and allows the processor to provide instructions to the correlator control logic block 122.

During the search/qualification mode, the receiver 52 must detect and recognize potential DSSS signals existing in the wireless network. During the acquisition mode, the
30 receiver 52 must align to the transmission phase and frequency of the incoming signal. During demodulation, the receiver 52 must determine whether it is the intended recipient of the incoming signal and, if so, accurately demodulate the digital data contained in the signal.

35 As discussed above, the DSSS signals transmitted in the wireless network may consist of a carrier wave in the ISM

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band multiplied by a 63-chip PN sequence. To acquire one of these signals during the search and qualification mode, the receiver 52 must correlate the received signal with a local copy of the PN sequence that is almost perfectly aligned with
5 the code phase of the original PN sequence. However, at minimal detectable signal levels the receiver 52 typically cannot recognize that a signal is present until after code phase alignment has occurred. Therefore, the process of alignment must proceed by trial and error.

10 Further complicating the search process are potential errors in the carrier frequency generated by the transmitter or the receiver's tuning frequency. In a typical wireless network the potential carrier error may be greater than ± 50 kHz, so the receiver may need to search over a frequency range
15 greater than 100 kHz centered at the nominal carrier frequency. In general, the receiver can detect signals only by searching an area defined by the PN sequence length and the carrier uncertainty by trial-and-error, and it must do so within a time defined by the packet preamble, leaving enough
20 preamble time to align itself with the transmission phase of the incoming signal.

Typically, each primary special correlator 114 will respond with a maximum sensitivity loss of 4 dB to any signal within $\pm 3/8$ chip and ± 5 kHz of its code phase and frequency
25 settings. The measurement of a correlator's response will be available once per symbol period, as described in more detail below. Therefore, each primary correlator 114 can search an area of $3/4$ chip and 10 kHz during one symbol period. To ensure that the entire 63-chip range is searched during each
30 symbol period and that the entire code/frequency range is searched in a reasonable time, eighty-four primary correlators 114 are required $[(63 \text{ chips}) \div (3/4 \text{ chip per correlator}) = 84 \text{ correlators}]$, each tuned to one of eighty-four search phases separated by $3/4$ chip.

35 The correlator control logic block 122 automates the search process. The control logic 122 initializes each of the

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primary correlators 114 to a corresponding one of the eighty-four possible 3/4-chip search phases of the PN sequence and to the nominal carrier frequency, as commanded by the processor. The primary correlators 114 each include frequency adjustment
5 elements, as described below. Each primary correlator 114 correlates the corresponding search phase of the PN sequence against the incoming digital signal for a symbol period, dumps its correlation output, and immediately begins correlating again against the digital signal over the next symbol period.
10 The search frequency of each primary correlator 114 is increased by 10 kHz at the end of each symbol period until it reaches the upper end of the carrier uncertainty range and then is decreased by 10 kHz per symbol period until the lower end of the range is reached, and so on, until a signal is
15 acquired.

The post-correlator processing block 120 monitors the correlation outputs at the end of each symbol period and generates a trip signal if any of the correlation outputs is sufficiently high. The processing block 120 does not generate
20 a trip signal unless one of the correlation outputs, normalized to the output of the power estimator block 108, exceeds a predetermined threshold. This threshold depends upon the characteristics of the network in which the receiver
52 is used, and factors such as the minimum detectable signal
25 level and the false trip rate may be taken into account.

When the correlator control logic block 122 receives a trip signal, it commands one of the four auxiliary correlators 118 to qualify the trip while the primary correlators 114 continue searching. The control logic 122 sets the assigned
30 auxiliary correlator to the frequency at which the trip occurred and instructs the PN sequence generator to provide the auxiliary correlator 118 with a copy of the PN sequence at the search phase associated with the trip. To qualify the trip, the auxiliary correlator correlates the incoming digital
35 signal against the PN sequence at the selected search phase over successive symbol periods. The correlation over a given

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symbol period is a "success" if the correlation output of the auxiliary correlator 118, normalized to the output of the power estimator block 108, exceeds a predetermined threshold. The trip is qualified after three consecutive successful
5 symbol periods. On the other hand, the auxiliary correlator 118 drops the trip and ends qualification after three consecutive unsuccessful correlating periods or after twelve symbol periods have passed without qualification. If no auxiliary correlators 118 are available when a trip signal
10 occurs (i.e., if all four auxiliary correlators 118 are busy qualifying trips), the receiver queues the trip. When a trip signal is qualified, the primary correlators 114 stop searching and the receiver 52 enters the acquisition mode.

The acquisition mode consists of two phases: fine code
15 search and fine frequency search. During fine code search, the receiver 52 sets each primary correlator 114 to the frequency of the qualified trip and sets each of the first sixteen primary correlators 114 to sixteen consecutive phases of the PN sequence separated by one sample. The eighth correlator
20 correlates against the search phase of the qualified trip; the seven preceding correlators correlate against the seven phases, each separated by one sample, immediately preceding the search phase of the qualified trip; and the eight following correlators correlate against the eight phases, each
25 separated by one sample, immediately following the search phase of the qualified trip. The sixteen correlators collect data for one symbol period, with each correlator's correlating period offset a sample behind the correlating period of the preceding correlator.

30 The outputs of the sixteen correlators undergo a special fine code correlation against an ideal relationship between code phase error and correlator response. This special correlation indicates which offset from the code phase of the qualified trip most closely correlates to the ideal response,
35 which is considered over a range of ± 4 samples from perfect

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code alignment. A normalized ideal response (R) at each sample offset is represented by the following equation:

$$R_i = (1 - 64i/504)^2,$$

where i is the offset in samples and $-4 \leq i \leq 4$. The
5 correlation (C) of each sample offset against the ideal response then is determined by the following equation:

$$C_j = \sum R_i \cdot O_{i,j},$$

where O_k is the output of the k^{th} correlator ($0 \leq k < 16$), where i and j represent the offset in samples ($-4 \leq i, j \leq 4$). For j
10 = -4 and i = -4, "i + j" is less than zero, so the special correlation value at these offset values is disregarded. The best-fit code phase is the one for which the corresponding correlation value (C_j) is largest ("code phase zero" or "data phase zero"). The receiver 52 continues to qualify any
15 outstanding search trips during fine code search but terminates trip qualification when the fine code search stage is successful.

In the fine frequency search phase, which begins after the fine code search is successful, the four auxiliary
20 correlators 118 are used to find the peak of the frequency response to the incoming signal. Each of the auxiliary correlators 118 is set to code phase zero, as determined in the fine code search phase, and to one of several frequencies near the frequency of the qualified trip. Each auxiliary
25 correlator 118 then provides an output representing a point on a frequency response curve, the peak of which represents the signal frequency and may be calculated by the processor.

The receiver 52 also incorporates false peak rejection to ensure that it does not lose valid data packets after
30 detecting and qualifying "false" peaks that may occur at code phases and/or frequencies other than the actual phases and frequencies of the true signals. The processor will recognize a false peak when the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio of the tripping signal does not improve beyond -13 dB during the fine
35 code and fine frequency search phases. To reject false peaks and to avoid subsequent trips on false peaks from the same

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signal, the processor drops any signal for which the S/N ratio has not improved by 12 dB after the fine code and fine frequency search phases and sets the trip threshold 6 dB higher than normal during the subsequent search process.

- 5 Increasing the threshold in this manner should allow the receiver 52 to detect the true peak of a strong signal while ignoring the false peaks.

When the fine code and fine frequency search phases are complete, the receiver 52 begins watching for the sync
10 word. Because the sync word is encoded with 2-CCSK modulation, as described above, the correlator control logic 122 assigns only two primary correlators 114 to monitor the incoming signal for the sync word. The two assigned correlators are the correlator associated with code phase zero, as determined in
15 the fine code search phase, and the correlator immediately following it. The two correlators then correlate the incoming signal against the corresponding code phase over the same correlation period. The correlation outputs of the two correlators are provided to the processor, which assigns each
20 symbol in the sync word a soft value S_i according to the equation:

$$S_i = (A_i - B_i) / (A_i + B_i),$$

where A_i and B_i represent the correlation outputs of the two correlators at each symbol period. The processor stores up to
25 thirteen soft values and, after each symbol period, forms a correlation sum (C) according to the equation:

$$C = \sum S_i \cdot \beta_i,$$

where the sum runs from $i = 0$ to 12 and where β_i represents the actual value of the i^{th} bit of the synch word, with logic
30 levels of ± 1 . The signal is declared synchronized when the correlation sum is greater than some predetermined threshold.

During the demodulation mode, sixteen of the primary correlators 114 correlate the incoming digital signal to the sixteen different code phases defining the 16-CCSK symbol
35 alphabet, with the first correlator corresponding to code phase zero, as determined during the fine code search phase,

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and the following correlators successively corresponding to the other fifteen code phases. All sixteen correlators use the same correlation period in the demodulation mode. At the end of each symbol period, the post-correlator processor block 120
5 determines which correlators have the highest correlation outputs. The processor assigns a symbol value to the symbol period based on which correlator produces the highest correlation output. The processor may be programmed so that it does not assign a symbol value (i.e., it issues an "erasure")
10 if the ratio of the highest correlation output to the second highest correlation output does not exceed some predetermined threshold.

During demodulation, the receiver also tracks the code phase of the incoming signal. Code phase tracking ensures that
15 the receiver does not lose alignment with the signal as a result of clock drift that may affect the output of the PN sequence generator 116. To track the code phase, the correlator control logic 122 assigns thirty-two additional primary correlators 114, half of which provide "early"
20 correlation values and the other half of which provide "late" correlation values. Each "early" correlator is set to a code phase that is between one and four samples ahead of the code phase associated with one of the main demodulation correlators ("on-phase" correlators) discussed above. Each "late"
25 correlator is set to a code phase that is between one and four samples behind the code phase associated with one of the on-phase correlators. The receiver 52 uses the correlation outputs of the early and late correlators associated with the on-phase correlator aligning to the incoming signal during
30 each symbol period to calculate a code phase error (R), according to the equation:

$$R = (E - L) / O,$$

where E and L are the outputs of the early and late correlators and O is the output of the on-phase correlator.

35 The code phase error may be used to update the clocking rate

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of the PN sequence generator 116 when the error is, e.g., greater than 1/16 chip.

Referring also to FIGURES 7A and 7B, the receiver begins operation upon startup by initializing the automatic gain control circuit (step 300). The receiver then enters the search mode (step 302) and continuously searches for a DSSS signal, constantly monitoring and adjusting the AGC circuit (step 304), until a trip signal occurs (step 306). When a trip signal occurs, the receiver determines whether all of the auxiliary correlators are busy (step 308). If so, the receiver queues the trip signal (step 310) and continues searching (step 302); otherwise, the receiver assigns an auxiliary correlator to qualify the trip (step 312). The receiver then monitors the qualification process to determine whether the trip signal is qualified or rejected within the allotted period of time (steps 314 and 318). If neither qualification nor rejection occurs within twelve symbol periods, the receiver aborts the qualification process for that trip signal (step 316) and continues searching for DSSS signals (step 302). The receiver also continues searching if the trip signal is disqualified (step 318). If, on the other hand, the auxiliary correlator qualifies the trip signal, the receiver enters the acquisition mode.

In the acquisition mode, the receiver first assigns several primary correlators to carry out the fine code search (step 320). The receiver then monitors the assigned correlators to determine whether the code phase is successfully acquired (step 322). If not, the receiver returns to the search mode and resumes its search for DSSS signals (step 302); otherwise, the receiver instructs the auxiliary correlators to enter the fine frequency search phase (step 324). The receiver then monitors the four general correlators to determine whether the fine frequency search leads to successful acquisition of the frequency offset (step 326). If not, the receiver returns to the search mode and resumes searching (step 302); otherwise, the receiver prepares for

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sync word detection (step 328). If the expected sync word is not detected within the appropriate time limit, the sync word detection process times out (step 330) and is aborted (step 316), and the receiver again begins searching for DSSS signals (step 302). If the sync word is detected, the receiver enters the demodulation mode (step 332). In the demodulation mode, the receiver continuously tracks the code phase of the incoming data signal to prevent drift in alignment (step 334). If too many erasures occur during demodulation (step 333), the demodulation process is aborted (step 316) and the receiver again searches for DSSS signals (step 302). Otherwise, the receiver continues to demodulate data until the end of the transmitted packet (step 336). When the end of the packet is reached, the receiver leaves the demodulation mode, reenters the search mode, and again begins searching for DSSS signals (step 302).

Referring now to FIGURE 8A, each bandpass correlator (primary and auxiliary) in the receiver may utilize an implementation efficient (IE) correlator structure 130. As discussed above, the incoming digital signal 131 should enter the correlator at a carrier frequency equal to approximately one-quarter the digital sampling rate ($F_s/4$). The IE correlator structure provides approximate quadrature processing and frequency adjustment in a unified block that requires few and inexpensive components. The structure includes a digital multiplier 132 followed by an accumulation loop 134 having a primary summer 136 and two delay elements 138 and 140, both of which may be single sample delay registers. The output 141 of the second delay register 140 feeds back to the primary summer 136 and is subtracted from the product output 135 of the multiplier 132. The output 139 of the first delay register 138 feeds directly into the second delay register 140. Output 139 also may be provided to a frequency adjustment element 145 that allows the processor to adjust the resonant frequency of the accumulation loop 134. Within the frequency adjustment element 145, the output 139 of the first delay register 138 is

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scaled by a scaling element 144, fed back to a secondary summer 142, and added to the output 137 of the primary summer 136. The correlator structure 130 may be implemented in standard, off-the-shelf components, but it is particularly suited for implementation in an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

In operation, the incoming digital signal 131 and a local copy of the PN sequence 133 are provided as inputs to the multiplier 132. If the two are in code phase alignment, the code product always equals "1" and the output 135 of the multiplier is simply the $F_c/4$ carrier wave. Because the loop delay is two samples, the output 141 of the second delay register 140 is approximately 180° out-of-phase with the multiplier output 135 and therefore reinforces the multiplier output 135 in the primary summer 136 during the subtraction operation. The input 143 and the output 149 of the first delay register 138 differ by one sample time and therefore are approximately 90° out-of-phase, so they may be taken as the in-phase and quadrature components, respectively, of the $F_c/4$ carrier wave. At the end of the accumulation time (one correlation period), the in-phase and quadrature outputs are taken and the delay registers 138 and 140 both are set to zero to re-initialize the accumulation loop 134. The final output 151 is the sum of the squares of the in-phase and quadrature components at the end of each correlation period, as provided by squaring circuits 146 and 148 and adder 150.

Instead of a single-sample, register 140 may delay output 139 by multiple samples, so that the output phase offset between output 135 and output 141 is a multiple of 180° . For example, a three sample delay in register 140 leaves output 141 360° out-of-phase with product output 135. In this case, primary summer 136 add output 141 to product output 135 to form an accumulation output.

The frequency adjustment element 145 includes a scaling element 144, the scaling factor (K) of which is variable to allow for frequency adjustment within the

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correlator's accumulation loop 134. The scaling factor K has a value equal to $2 \cdot \cos(\Omega_0)$, where Ω_0 represents 2π times the ratio of the desired resonant frequency of the accumulation loop 134 to the sampling rate (F_s) of the A/D converter 104 (the absolute value of K typically will be much less than one). The value of the scaling factor may be selected by the processor and stored in a programmable storage element 144b such as a register. A multiplication element 144a applies the scaling factor to the output 139 of the first delay register 138, and the resulting signal is added by the secondary summer 142 to the output 137 of the primary summer 136. When the scaling factor has a value of zero, the secondary summer 142 has no effect on the correlator structure. However, when the scaling factor is slightly above or below zero, the effective delay in the accumulation loop 134 is slightly greater than or less than two samples, so the loop response is centered at a frequency slightly below or slightly above $F_s/4$. Since the delay between the output 139 of delay element 138 and the output 141 of delay element 140 always remains at one sample, adjusting the scaling factor to a value other than zero introduces a small quadrature error at frequencies offset from $F_s/4$. At small frequency offsets, the quadrature error is insignificant.

Referring to FIGURE 8B, a quadrature error correction element 160 may be added to the correlator structure 130 to eliminate the quadrature error introduced by the scaling element 144. The correction element 160 includes two multiplication elements 162 and 164, which multiply the output 139 of the accumulation loop 134 with signals equal to $\cos(\Omega_0)$ and $\sin(\Omega_0)$. The output 165 of multiplication element 164 represents the corrected quadrature component of the accumulation output and is provided to squaring circuit 148. Summer 166 produces the corrected in-phase component of the accumulation output by subtracting the output 163 of multiplication element 162 from the output 143 of secondary

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summer 142. The corrected in-phase component is provided to squaring circuit 146.

Referring also to FIGURE 9, when a binary PN sequence serves as the spreading signal, the digital multiplier 132 may
5 be a simple sign inverter realized, e.g., as a digital multiplexer 155 receiving the incoming digital signal 131 and an inverted version 131' of this signal as inputs and having a local copy of the PN sequence 133 as its control signal. The non-inverted signal 131' is selected by the multiplexer 155
10 when the PN sequence 133 is high, and the inverted signal 131' is selected when the PN sequence 133 is low. When the incoming signal 131 and the PN sequence 133 are aligned, the PN sequence cancels the spreading signal from the incoming signal 131 and only the $F_c / 4$ carrier wave exits the multiplexer 155.

15 Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

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1. An apparatus for use in processing a spread spectrum signal sampled at a selected sampling rate, the apparatus comprising:

5 a despreading element configured to receive and despread the sampled signal at a center frequency lower than the sampling rate and higher than zero;

an accumulation element configured to receive and accumulate the despread signal at the center frequency; and

10 a frequency adjustment element configured to adjust the accumulation element to have a resonant frequency approximately equal to the center frequency.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the frequency adjustment element is configured to introduce a quadrature error into an output of the accumulation element.

15 3. The apparatus of claim 2, further including an error correction element configured to correct the quadrature error after the resonant frequency of the accumulation element has been adjusted.

4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the frequency adjustment element includes a summing element configured to combine an accumulation output from the accumulation element with a phase-shifted version of the accumulation output.

20 5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the summing element is configured to combine the accumulation output with an approximately 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation output.

6. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the frequency adjustment element also includes a scaling element configured to scale the phase-shifted version of the accumulation output before it is combined with the accumulation output.

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7. An apparatus for use in processing a spread spectrum signal sampled at a selected sampling rate and tuned to a center frequency lower than the sampling rate and higher than zero, the apparatus comprising:

5 a multiplication element configured to multiply the sampled spread spectrum signal against a reference signal to produce a corresponding product output;

 an accumulation element configured to produce an accumulation output by combining the product output with a
10 phase-shifted version of the accumulation output; and

 a frequency adjustment element configured to adjust the accumulation element to have a resonant frequency approximately equal to the center frequency.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the frequency
15 adjustment element includes a summing element configured to combine the accumulation output with an approximately 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation output.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the frequency
20 adjustment element also includes a scaling element configured to scale the 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation output before combining it with the accumulation output.

10. The apparatus of claim 7, further including an error correction element configured to correct quadrature error introduced into the accumulation output by the frequency
25 adjustment element.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the error correction element includes a scaling element configured to scale an approximately 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation output to produce a scaled quadrature output.

30 12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the error correction element also includes a summing element configured to combine the scaled quadrature output with an in-phase output.

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13. A method for use in processing a spread spectrum signal sampled at a selected sampling rate, the method comprising:

despreading the sampled signal at a center frequency
5 lower than the sampling rate and higher than zero;
using an accumulation element to accumulate the
despread signal at the center frequency; and
adjusting the accumulation element to have a resonant
frequency approximately equal to the center frequency.

10 14. The method of claim 13, wherein adjusting the
accumulation element includes introducing a quadrature error
into an output of the accumulation element.

15 15. The method of claim 14, further including
correcting the quadrature error after the resonant frequency
of the accumulation element has been adjusted.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein adjusting the
accumulation element includes combining an accumulation output
from the accumulation element with a phase-shifted version of
the accumulation output.

20 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the accumulation
output is combined with an approximately 90° phase-shifted
version of the accumulation output.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein adjusting the
accumulation element also includes scaling the phase-shifted
25 version of the accumulation output before it is combined with
the accumulation output.

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19. A method for use in processing a spread spectrum signal sampled at a selected sampling rate and tuned to a center frequency lower than the sampling rate and higher than zero, the method comprising:

- 5 multiplying the sampled spread spectrum signal against a reference signal to produce a corresponding product output;
 producing an accumulation output by combining the product output with a phase-shifted version of the accumulation output in an accumulator; and
10 adjusting the accumulator to have a resonant frequency approximately equal to the center frequency.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein adjusting the accumulator includes combining the accumulation output with an approximately 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation
15 output.

21. The method of claim 20, further including scaling the 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation output before combining it with the accumulation output.

22. The method of claim 19, further including
20 correcting quadrature error introduced into the accumulation output.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein correcting quadrature error includes scaling an approximately 90° phase-shifted version of the accumulation output to produce a scaled
25 quadrature output.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein correcting quadrature error also includes combining the scaled quadrature output with an in-phase output.

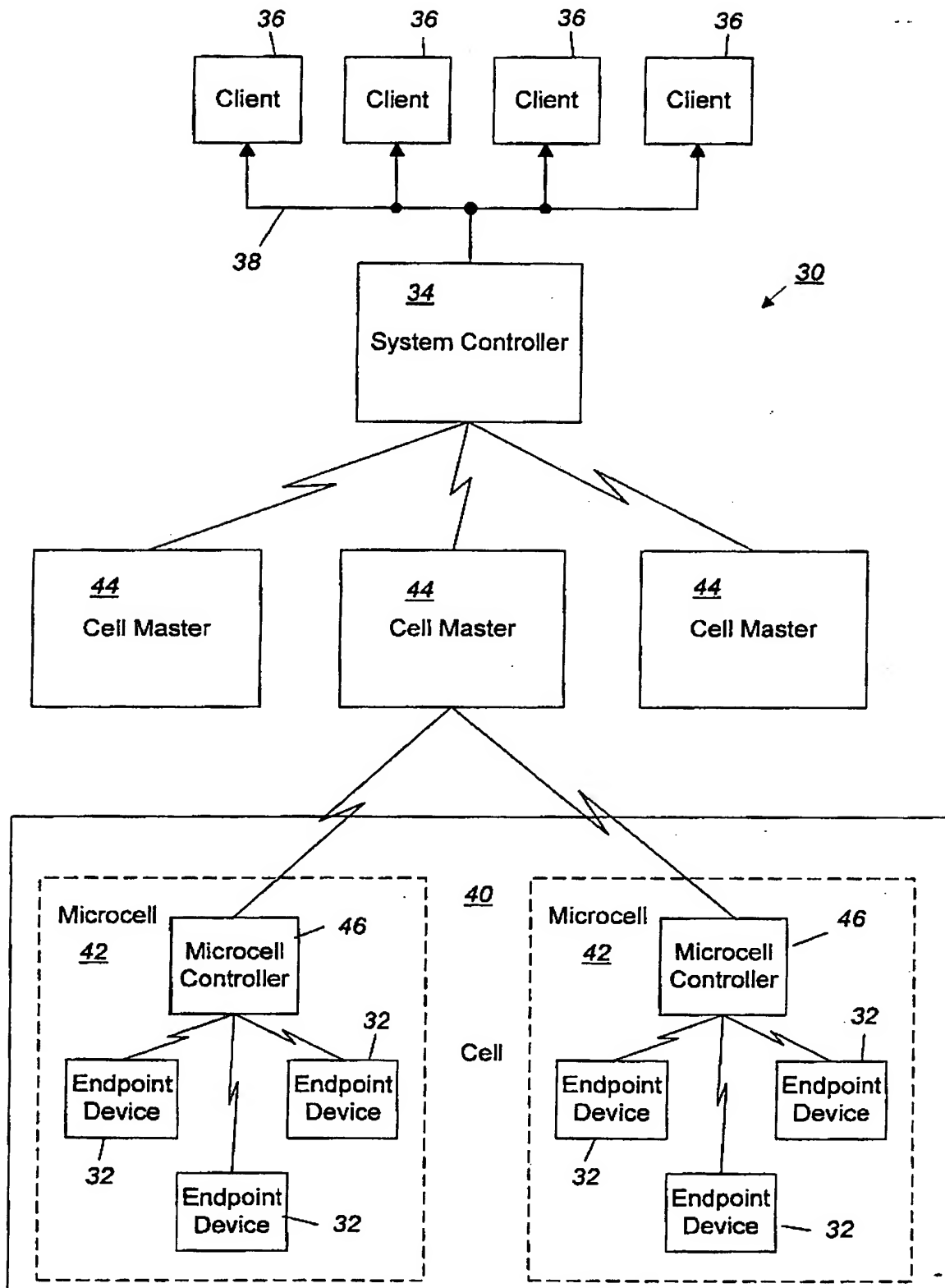


FIGURE 1

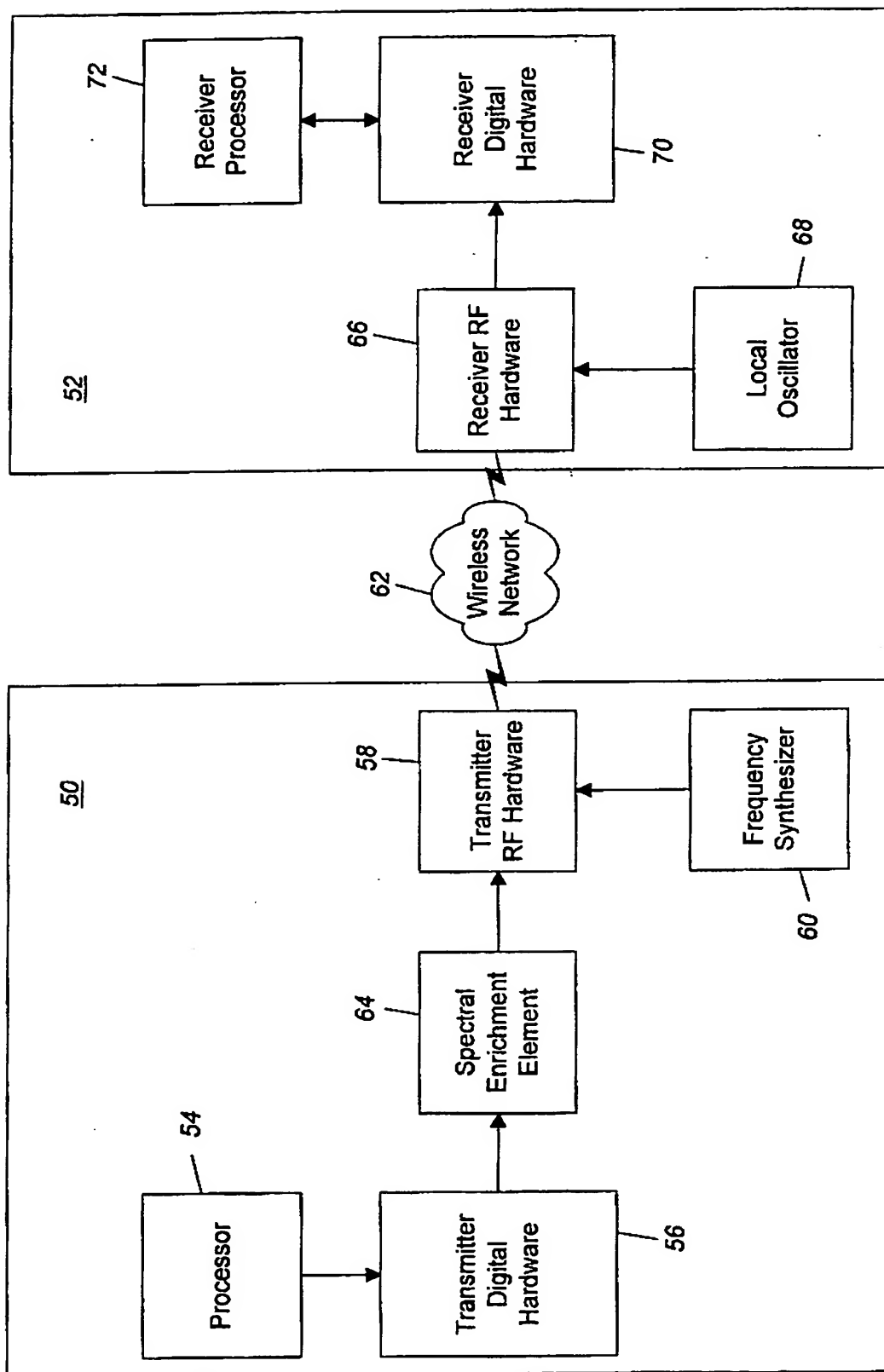


FIGURE 2

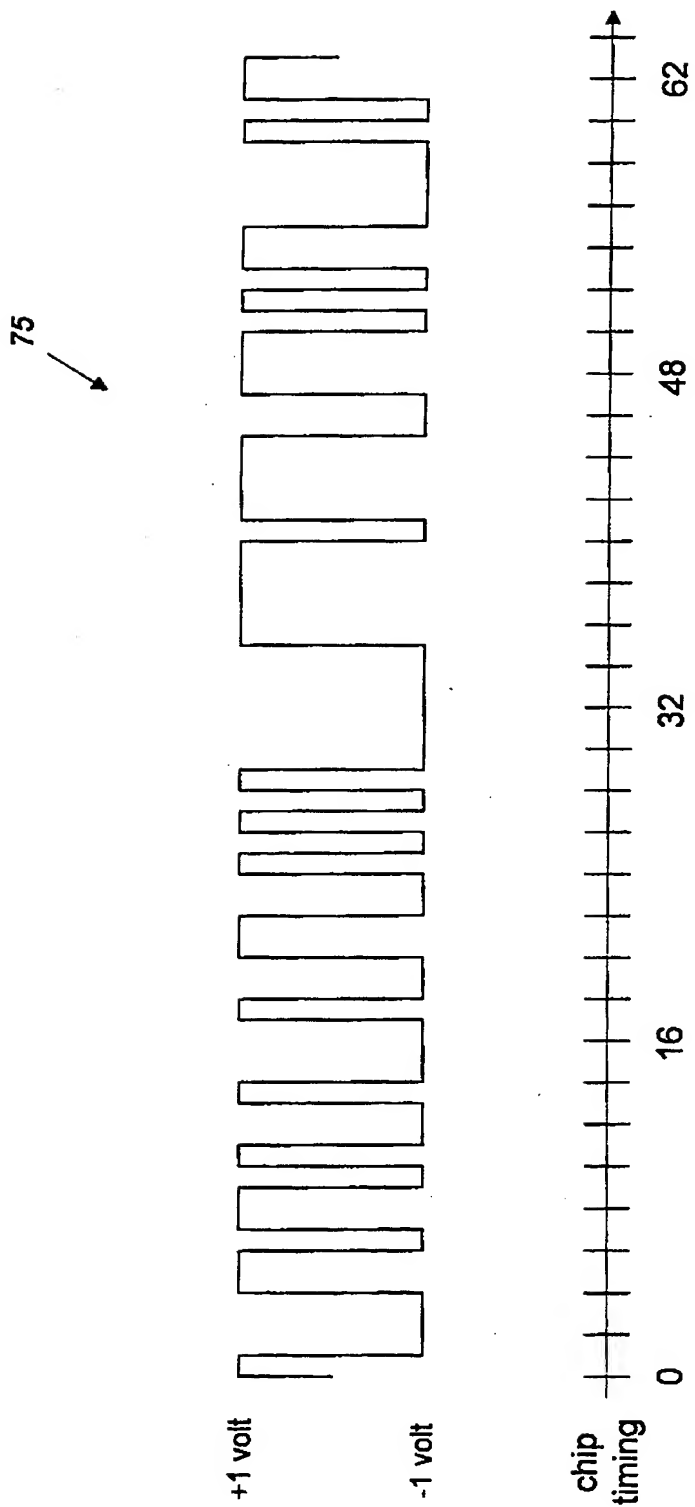


FIGURE 3

Chip #	Symbol Phase
0	Symbol 0
1	
2	Symbol 1
3	
4	Symbol 2
5	
6	Symbol 3
7	
8	Symbol 4
9	
10	Symbol 5
11	
12	Symbol 6
13	
14	Symbol 7
15	
16	Symbol 8
17	
18	Symbol 9
19	
20	Symbol 10
21	
22	Symbol 11
23	
24	Symbol 12
25	
26	Symbol 13
27	
28	Symbol 14
29	
30	Symbol 15
31	

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FIGURE 4

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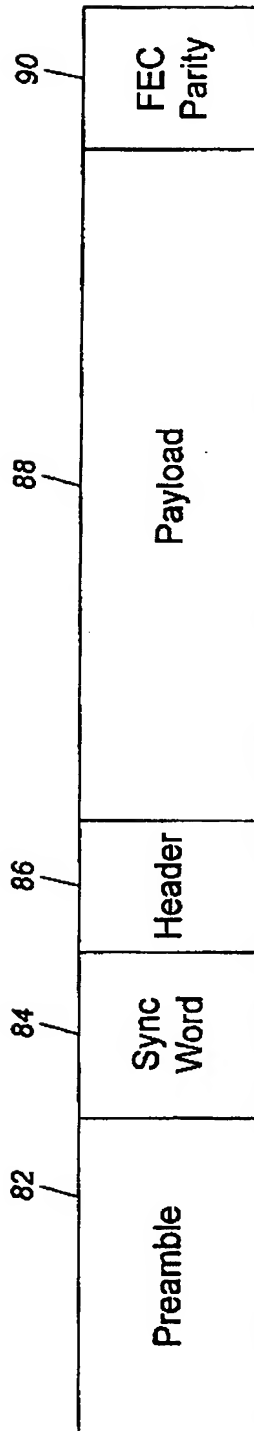


FIGURE 5

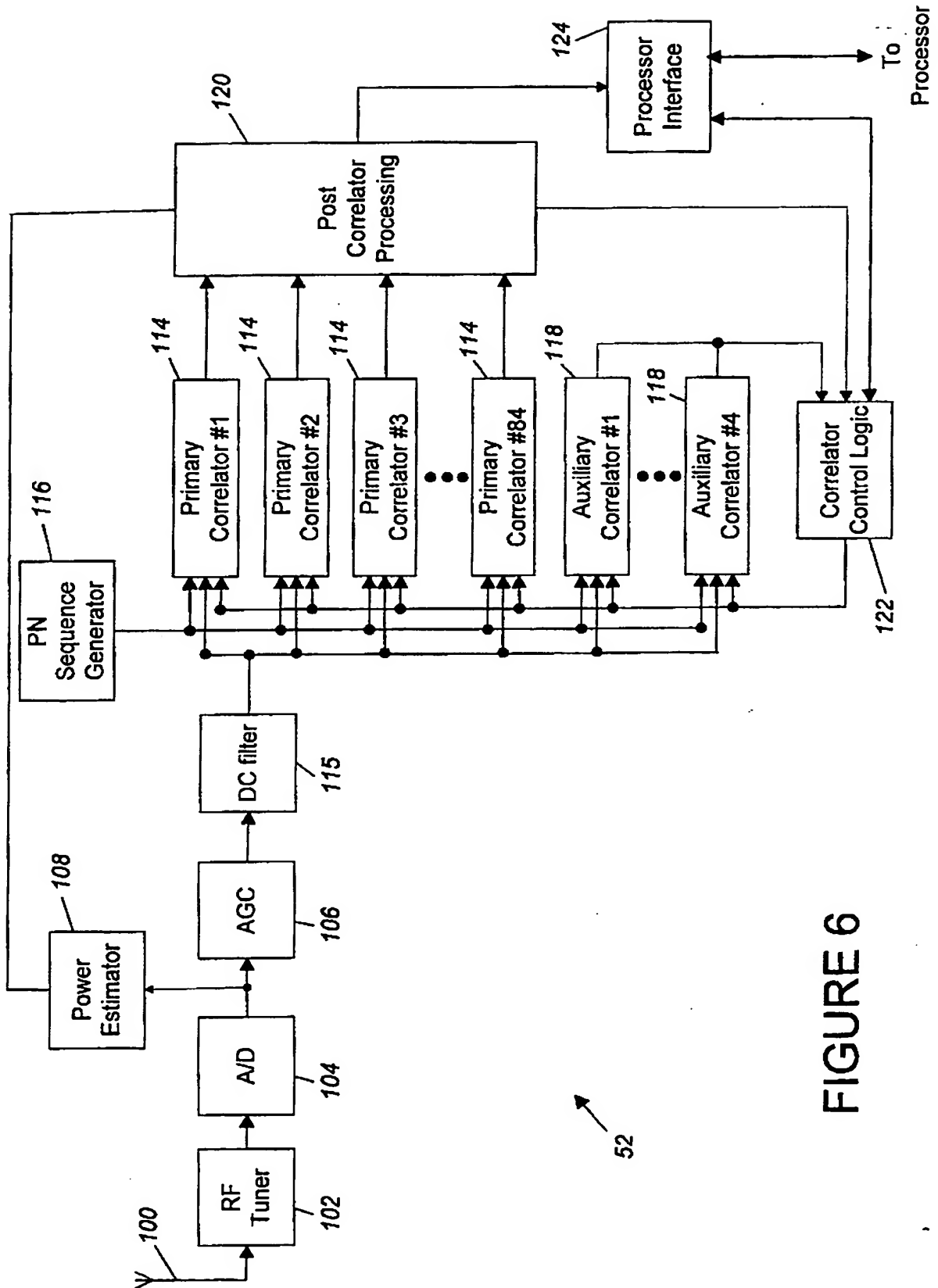
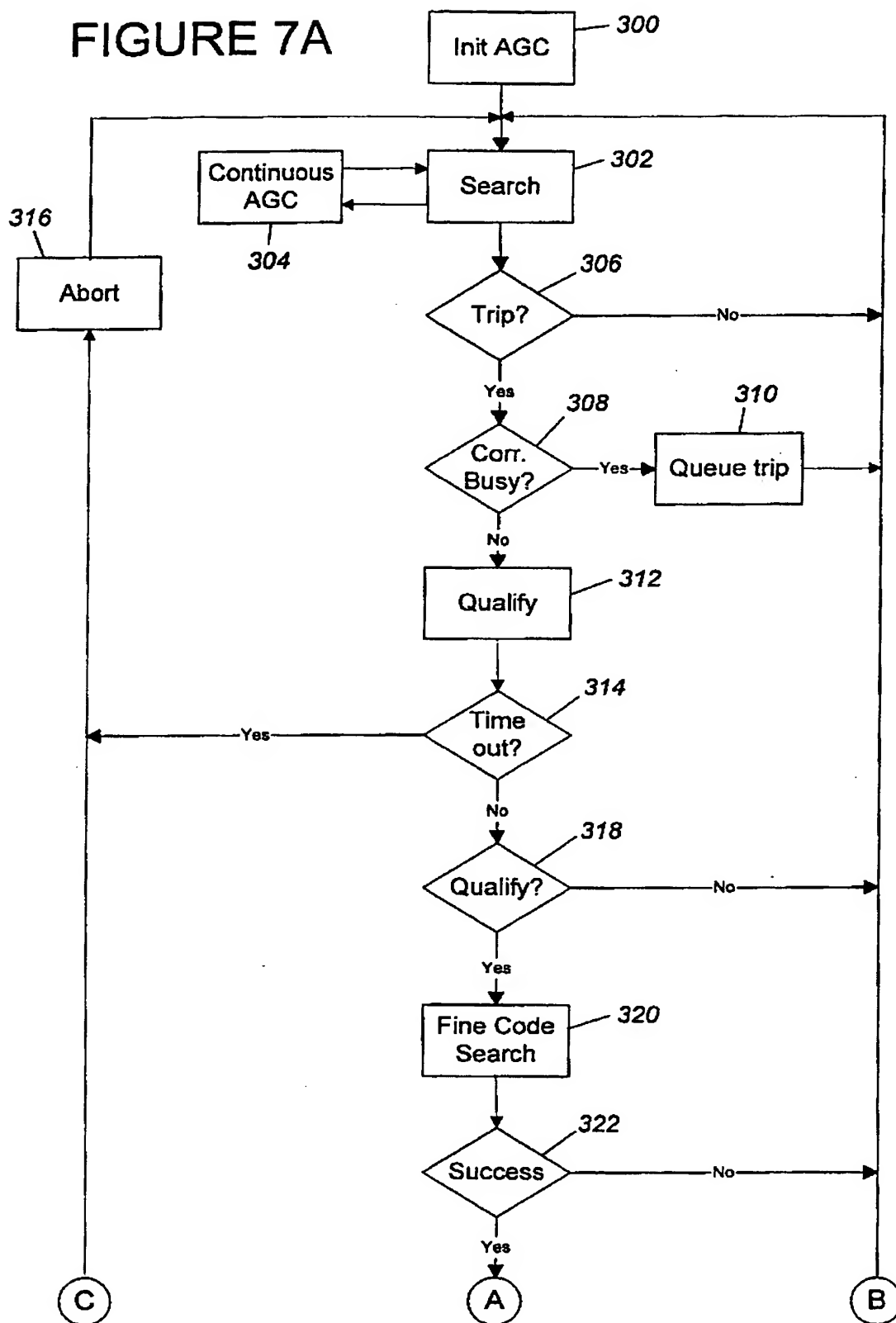


FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7A



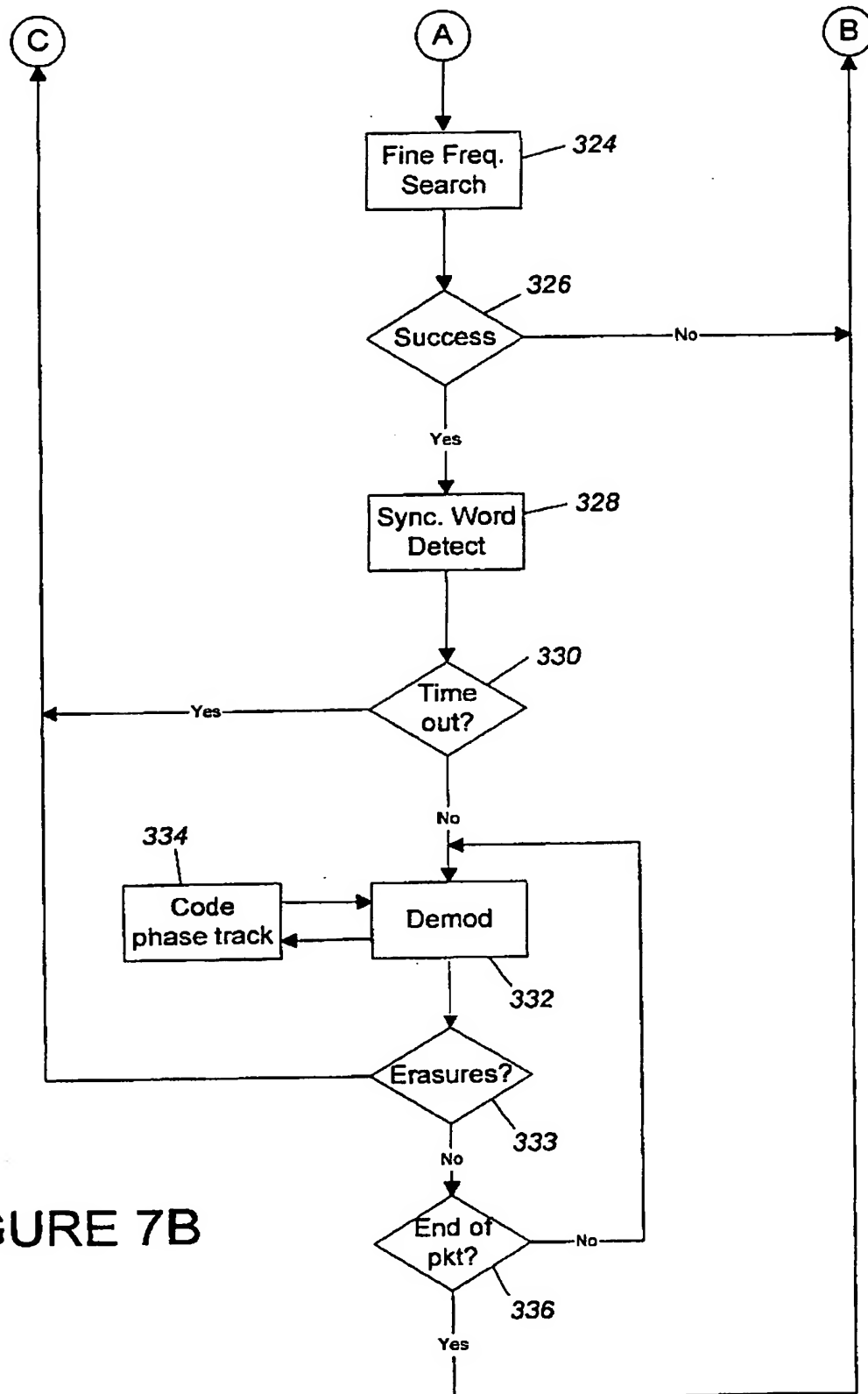


FIGURE 7B

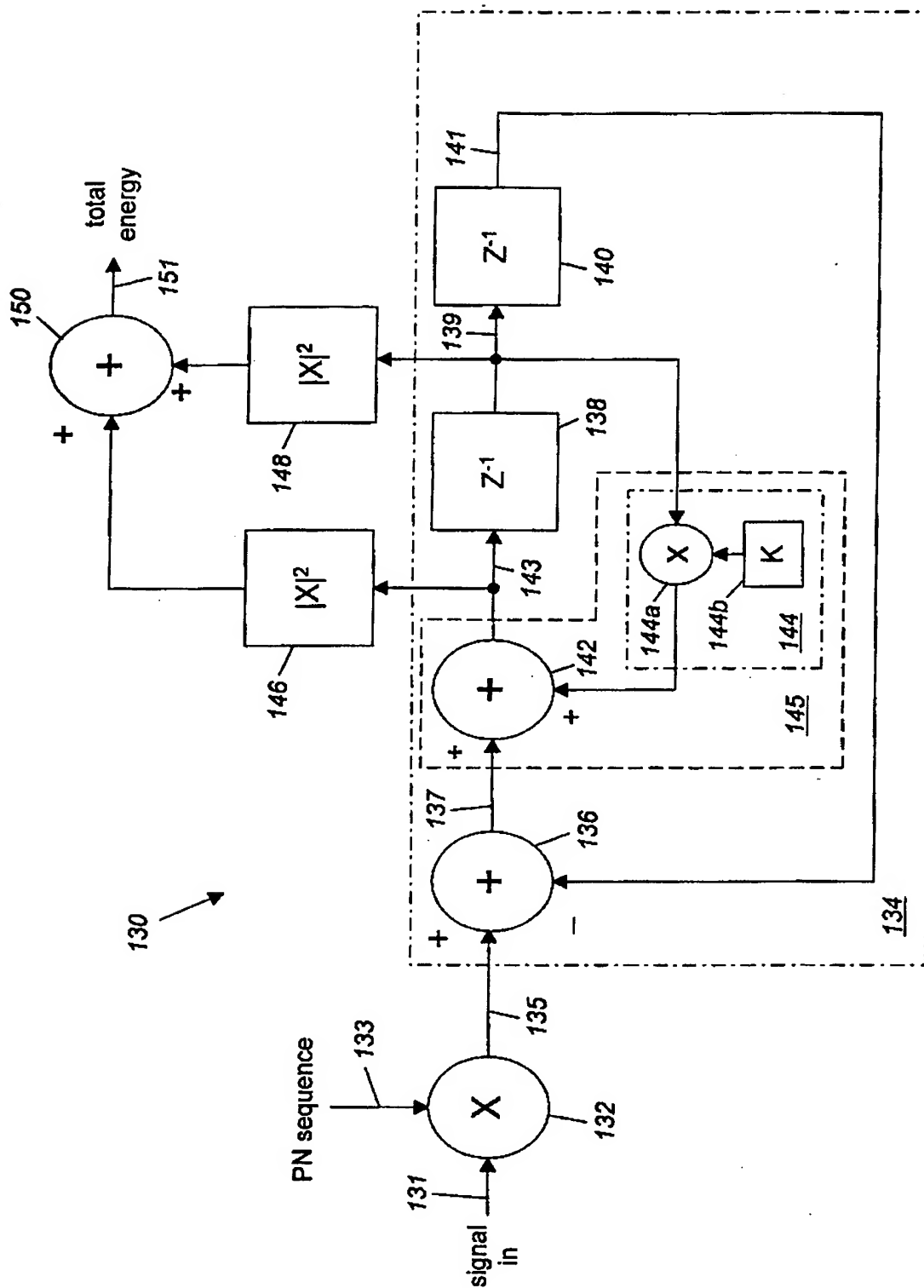


FIGURE 8A

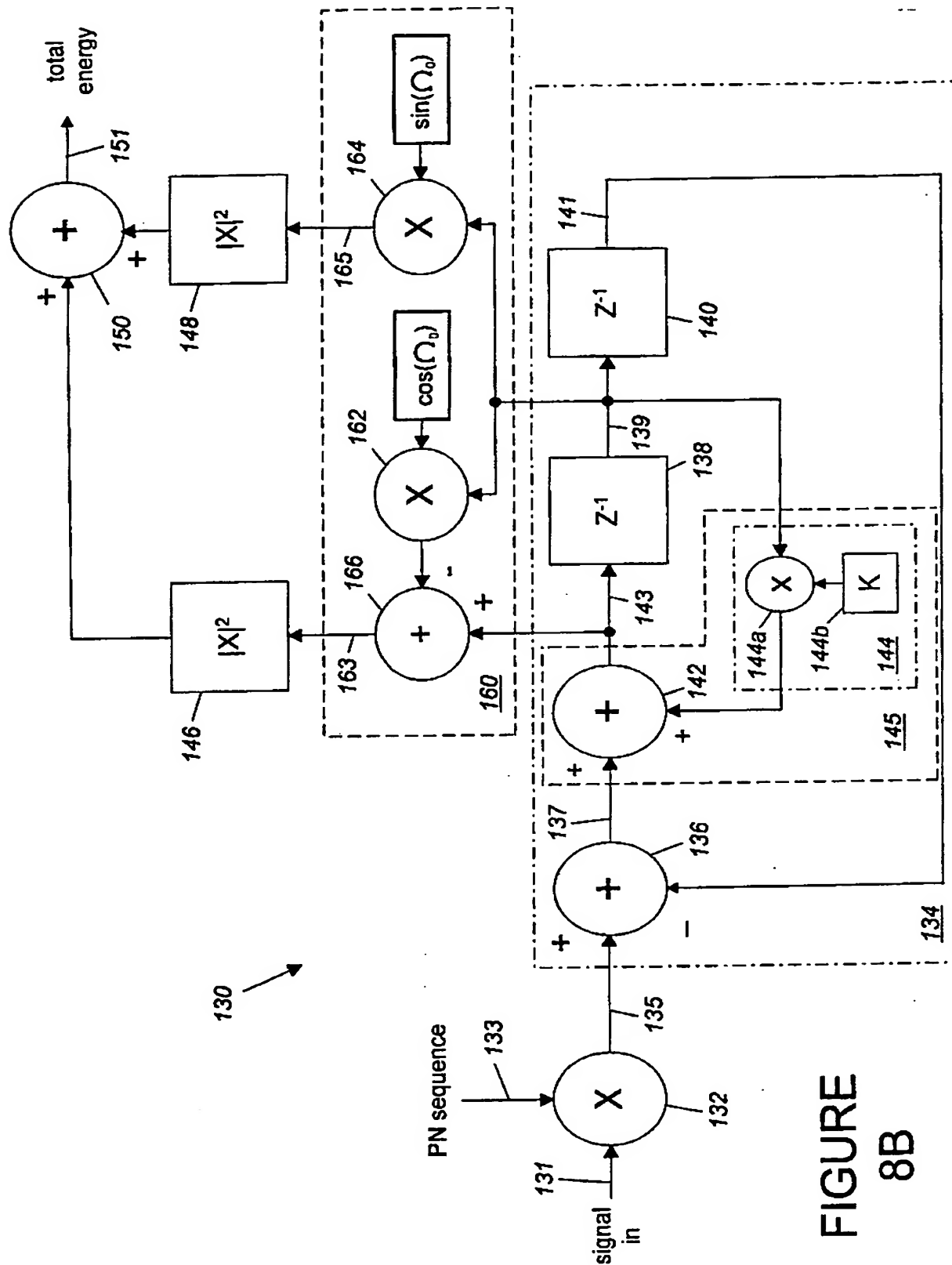


FIGURE 8B

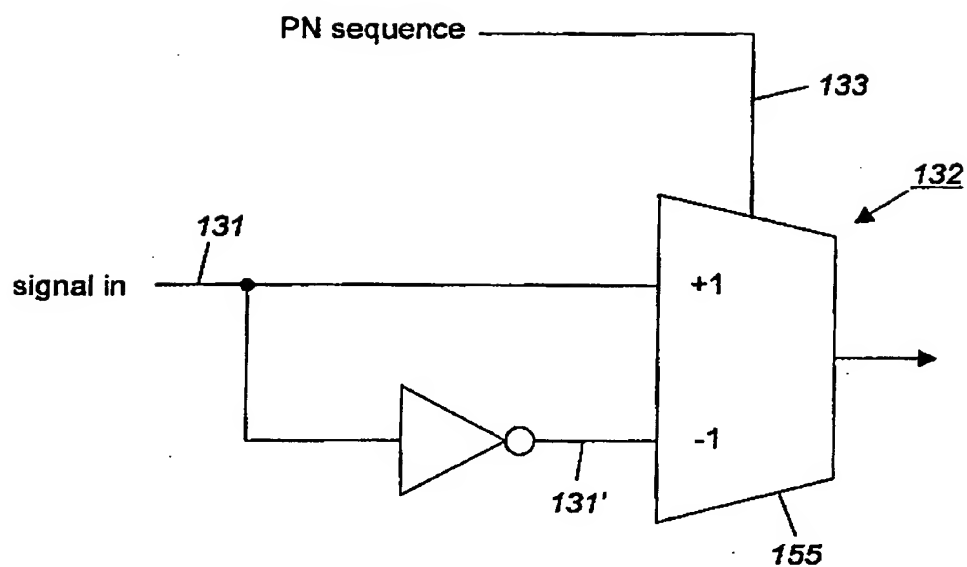


FIGURE 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.
 PCT/US98/12860
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H04B 1/69, 1/707

US CL :375/200, 206, 208

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 375/200, 206, 208, 209, 210

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,383,220 A (MURAI) 17 January 1995, figures 1-6, column 6, line 59 to column 9, line 40.	1, 4-5, 7-8, 13, 16-17 and 19-20
X	US 4,841,544 A (NUYTKENS) 20 June 1989, figure 2 and column 4, line 55 to column 5, line 58.	1, 4, 7, 13, 16 and 19.
A	US 5,521,938 A (STEWART et al) 28 May 1996, abstract and figure 3.	1-24
A	US 5,574,721 A (MAGILL) 12 November 1996, abstract and figure 2.	1-24
A	US 5,612,972 A (FUKUSHI et al) 18 March 1997, abstract and figure 4.	1-24.



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 SEPTEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

19 OCT 1998

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